

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1884.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS

BEN BUTLER A ROCK IN THE POLITI-Boubts and Trombles of Both the Old Parties

—Mr. Binine Respondent—Bad Showing for
the Republicans in California, Nevada,
Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsia, Indiana, and
Onto-Cleveland's Nomination Discouraging to the Bemograts—The Great Strength
of Butler—Everything Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- Mr. Blaine is causing those who are managing his canvass no little anxiety. He is no longer the dashing and audacious Plumed Knight of 1876. He is a changed man. Though always the most cautions and secretive of men, he used to concest these traits by an assumption of dash and pluck that was a most artistic as well as longsustained piece of acting. Now, however, his friends find that the brilliant aggressiveness is gone. He seems to be not only timid bu almost indifferent. If he has any great interest in the approaching canvass he does not revea it. He simply urges his friends to go on with the canvass in their own way, and let him be at peace so far as possible. Now, that was not at all what the energetic Eikins and the diplomatic Phelps expected when they procured his comination. They looked for an abundance of brilliant suggestions, some audacious and overwhelming line of policy for carrying on the

canvass from the candidate, but Mr. Blaine so far has seriously disappointed them. EFFECT OF GUITEAU'S PISTOL SHOT.

It has been an open secret among Mr. Blaine's the shock that Guitanu's pistol caused him. He was arm-in-arm with Garfield when the assas sin fired : he saw the President totter and fall. and he believed that the next shot would be received by himself. The effect of that shot was to give him what is known in his own State as "the hypo." He is convinced that he has an organic disease, and although the best physiclans in the country have assured him that he is wrong, he will not believe them. Last summer he pained his friends by asking constantly how they thought he looked. Somebody told him that the little pools of water left by the ebb tide on the rocks of the coast were a specific for the disease he thinks he has, and he was often seen drinking from them and bathing his face and arms in them. During the past winter, when he was visited by prominent politicians who wished to talk with him about his nomination, he surprised and saddened them by indifference, and he told one man that he had rather live in peace and quiet than to be elected President and die in the office. For a few days before the Convention met he seemed to be like his old self, and after he was nominated displayed to those neares him some of the energy that was characteristic of him in the days of his prime. But that did not last long. After the Democratic Convention the old conviction that he cannot be elected returned, and with it his depression of spirits. He is now said to be despondent, and those who are nearest him believe that unless this hypochondria can be shaken off, all the work of the canvass must be done without rauch help from him.

THINKS HIS POPULARITY ON THE WANK.

Mr. Blaine has already received a great deat of information respecting the political situa-tion, and he thinks that it justifies his despondency. He claims at all events that his politi cal forecasts of last winter were correct, and that the country has entered upon a canvass that will be unique, and that will show some unexpected results which the wisest man can-

not now predict.

While Mr. Blaine has no such organized corps of clerks. letter openers, and assistants s were at Mentor in 1980, yet he has a bright and energetic son and a diligent secretary through whom a great deal of correspondence is conducted. The news that has already come o Augusta agrees in the main with that received by the National Committee. It is far from cheering, though it is not thought by Mr. Blaine's friends to justify his own despair. Th reports confirm the suspicion of some of the shrewd politicians who were at the Chicago Convention that the Blaine enthusiasm was not genuine, but was manufactured to a great degree, if not to some extent bought. The re-ports that are trustworthy already received. both by Mr. Blaine and by the National Committee here, show that there exists throughout the great Republican States of the Northwes no such flery and overwhelming desire that Blaine shall go to the White House as there did in 1876. This is precisely what Mr. Blaine saw to be the case last winter. He knew his heyday was in 1876, and that since then his popularity has waned, like that of all politicians who have passed their day. All the flattery of the men who sought him last winter could not dis suade him from that belief.

DESERTERS TO DECIDE THE BATTLE.

Mr. Blaine last winter said that the rank and file of the two parties would not decide the battle, but the deserters would, and he knew that his candidacy would result in a large number of desertions. His friends did not believe it. He did. While the Mulligan powder may have been burned, it left in its burning a very deep sear on the Republican party, and no one knew that better than Blaine himself. It was supposed that the fateful minority would be mainly confined to New York, but the reports already received show that it exists through-out the country. Mr. Blaine himself regards the choice of Cleveland as an unwise one for the Democratic party, yet he thinks that in spite of a bad nomination the deserters are going to be great enough in some States now regarded as surely Republican to cost the party

The Republican managers, both of the Na tional Congressional Committee and the National Committee, while they do not share Blaine's gloom, are very anxious about some of the States that have been counted surely Republican. Unless there be a change of sen timent in these States before November the party is in very serious danger of losing some of them, and is certain to lose others. The committees have not failed to take notice that the Western Germans, the Prohibitionists, the labor and Irish-American voters, the Inde pendent Republicans, and Gen. Butler are to elect the next President, unless, in fact, the House of Representatives does-a contingency which some regard as far from impossible.

The committees of both parties are confront ed by these curious, confusing, and dangerous elements of party demoralization, and are now all at sea respecting the probable outcome. So far as the Republicans are concerned, the situation is entirely different from that which followed Garfield's nomination. Then a faction sulked and mutinied, but it was only necessary to conciliate the leaders of that faction-Grant Conkling. Don Cameron. T. C. Platt, as was done at Mentor and the Fifth Avenue Hotel When this was done the rank and file were found with their leaders. But now, saide from the open and expressed opposition, like that o the Germans, the Probibitionists, and the organized bolting Republicans, there comes inormation of quiet discontent all through th party everywhere, which is difficult to put the inger on, hard to find because it is private and anorganized opposition, and therefore ex remely dangerous. The Republican managers say that these complications will make he canvass the most difficult that they have and to conduct. They can now simply gather information, which they are diligently doing efore they can actively begin the canvass. They admit that the outlook now is very dense enator Plumb, who is a very keen man, said the other day that the condition of affairs in both parties seemed to indicate the beginnings

of a break up in both, and that no one could now possibly tell what the outcome would be. BAD OUTLOOK ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Taking some of the States from which the committees have received bad news, it will be found that there is much to justify alarm. Heginning with California, the report comes that Blaine's reputed popularity there is confined to San Francisco. Republicans write that they fear the State is hopelessly Democratic. There will be no great Republican defection from Blaine; the German and Prohibition vote will not make any serious inroads in the party. But the truth is, the Republicans have gained no strength there for some years, while the Demcorats have. The private advices received se the State down as anti-Republican by ten thousand. Yet with Ben Butler running on the Anti-Monopoly ticket, strange things may happen in California. The State has turned over to the Democracy largely because of the intense antimonopoly feeling there. The labor vote is large and, if thoroughly well organized, it will nearly all go to Butler. Then the Anti-Monopolists unquestionably hold the balance of power in the State. If in fact there are not a plurality of Anti-Monopolists in California. They are feeling more deeply about this matter than people in the East have any idea of. Gen Butler will get a very large vote from them. In what proportion it will come from the two parties is one of the problems of the canvass in California. Some letters have been received ler will receive a larger vote than Blaine, and the State. Cleveland's nomination caused n enthusiasm there. He simply represents an idea—the man who was elected by nearly two hundred thousand majority. If the Demo cratic party is whipped in California, it will simply be on account of Cleveland's nomination. Some suggestions are received from the State that the Butler party concentrate its vote on two or three electors.

No news comes from Nevada that cheers the Republican managers either by the committee here or in New York. The State is confidently claimed by the Democratic mans gers, and is privately conceded to them by the Republicans. The rich Republicans who one were there are there no longer, and the rich rotten borough of forty thousand people, wil take care that money enough is provided to keep up the very good Democratic organiza tion they have there.

QUEER ANTICS IN NAMES

Kansas may cut up some very queer antics secording to the information received. At the recent Prohibition Convention in Pittsburgh the Kansas delegates said that Gov. St. John would receive not less than thirty thousand votes in that State, and that nine-tenths of them would come from the old Republican organization. No more zealous Prohibitionist are in the country than those of Kansas. Aside from the earnestness with which they avow their principles they have a special reason for giving Gov. St. John all the support possible. They feel very sore because he was beaten when he ran for Governor on the prohibition issue. and they hold the Republican party responsible for that defeat. The Republican managers do not believe that

Gov. St. John can get thirty thousand votes in canvass is correct, the State becomes doubtful In Kansas, too, is found the curious political inconsistency which is very noticeable in some other States, and that is that the German vote is now hostile to the Republican ticket, because the conviction has seized these people that publican party is responsible for the sumptuary laws that have been enacted in many States Now the Prohibitionists are opposing the Re publican party, because they assert that it is not for suppression of the liquor traffic. Be tween these two, the Republicans in Kansas There are some twenty-five thousand Ger man voters in that State. Reports received here show very serious disaffection, one carefu canvasser estimating that at least 15,000 German Republicans will not vote the Republican ticket. Some Republicans too, are known to have repudiated Blaine because of his record, though there seems to be less of this in Kansas than in some other States. But if the 15,000 Germans and the 30,000 Prohibitionists leave the Republican party. Kansas is lost to the Republicans. But where will its vote go Through the great agricultural States west of the Mississippi River there has grown up, within three or four years, an anti

monopoly sentiment which threatens to obliterate all party lines, and to secure political results such as the Grangers Van Wyck said recently that if the Republican managers knew the extent of that feeling in the States of Nebraska, Iowa, and Kansas the would tremble for the party in those States The farmers have had what they regarded as grievances so great that many of them have made but a hand to mouth living, and they see no redress but that of the ballot box, and the success of a party committed to anti-monopoly egislation. This feeling is very strong i western Kansas. Mr. Anderson, the membe of Congress from that section, could not have been renominated had he not made a record in the House as a most persistent Anti-Monopolist. Reports come that the nomination of Butler by the Anti-Monopolists has resulted in perfecting a good organization in Kansas, and that he will receive a very large vote in the The Democratic managers, while realizing that there will be a large defection from the Republican vote, large enough to justif hard work in the State, yet are at sea exactly how to go at the canvass. It is a dangerous thing to put tariff speeches into the State, be

ler. The General will get a big vote in the State, but what its effect will be is one of the many problems of this curious canvans. ILLINOIS ALSO DOUBTFUL

cause many Kansas Democrats are protection-

ists and many Republicans free traders. Cleve-

land's nomination arouses no enthusiasm, and

there is no way of reaching the Anti-Monopo-

lists who will quit the party and vote for But-

From Illinois comes some interesting news and of a kind that makes it plain that the can vass will be complicated. There are about 130,000 German voters in Illinois, Eighty per cent, of these are naturally Republican. But the high-license and local-option liquor law passed by the Republican Legislature had caused many of them to become disaffected efore Blaine's nomination. They have the idea that cannot be driven from the minds of the Germans all through the West, that Blaine s himself a prohibitionist. The result is that every day the news that comes from the Gernan districts of the State gets worse and worse In Chicago alone the feeling is so strong that Mayor Harrison, who is running for Governor, expects to carry the city by 20,000, and predicts that the State will give a Democratic plurality of 10,000. The Republican managers nere, of course, say that Harrison's claim absurd, but they admit that the situation in the State is one that causes them anxiety. One estimate is that at least 40,000 German Republicans will not vote for Blaine. This was made by one of the most intelligent German Republicans of Chicago. The Prohibitionists assert that their ticket will receive 50,000 votes in the State. If the estimate of the German vote that will be lost to the Republicans and the Prohibition strength be correct, it is admitted that Carter Harrison is not so far out of the way after all in his prediction. But here comes in that puz kling factor again-the Butler vote. The antinonopoly feeling is as strong, though perhaps not so widespread, in Illinois as in Kansas.

Butler's personal popularity is very great. The labor organizations of Chicago will work en-thusiastically for him. Ex-Congressman Farwell predicts that Butler will get a surprisingly large vote, and that if it were not for his candidacy the Republican party would be beaten in the State. Mr. Farwell is taking some interest in politics this year, and his large purse will be at the command of the party, because he expects to succeed Gen. Logan in the Senate.

GLOOMY NEWS FROM WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN. The news from Wisconsin is very gloomy for the Republicans. Appeals for money are al-rendy beginning to be received from the State, soupled with the assertion that unless sub stantial canvassing of that sort is done at once in Wisconsin, the State is lost. Wisconsin gave a Democratic plurality of 9,000 in 1882, and while Garfield carried it by 30,000 in 1880, Hayes received only 6,000 in 1876. The same combination that threatens the Republicans in Kansas and Illinois, is still more dangerously threatening in Wisconsin. The German vote is reported to be almost solidly unti-Republican, and the Prohibitionists claim 20,000 votes. The German press of the State is hostile to Blaine, and the reports received at Democratic beadquarters here are that the Republican ticket will be in a minority of ten thousand votes unless the situation changes between this and November. No news has been received by the Republican managers that warrants them in making any very energetic denial of this claim. What strength Butler will get in the State, will, it is thought, have no effect on the result there, because he will probably poll a proportionately smaller vote there than in some of the other Northwestern States. Michigan is going to bear very close watching. Its 54,000 Republican plurality in 1880

was altered to 5,000 Democratic plurality in 1882. The tidal wave swept over the State with greater force than anywhere else excepting New York. The same causes of discontent that effected this great change still exist. It is reported, too, that there are many Republicans, especially in the upper peninsula, who have declared their inspility to support Blaine. and, while there has been no effort to organize this element, some pains have been taken to learn how extensive this defection is. It is found that in the upper peninsula, in the large mining towns of Negauneo, Ispeming, and Calumet the disaffection has spread like an epidemic almost. It is not confined to those who work for weekly wages, but the capitalists there many of them openly announce that they cannot support Blaine, because they believe him to have led a corrupt political life, and because they fear that he will cut up some dido in the White House that will imperil business nterests. One manufacturer near Hancock, who employs some five hundred men, said that, though naturally Republican, he believed that seventy-five per cent, of them would not vote the Republican ticket, and that he should not do so himself. This personal and unorganized opposition to Blaine on account of his record more striking in Michigan than in many other States, because it is more aggressive. The Prohibitionists expect to poll 20,000 votes in Michigan. Gen. Butler is very strong with a large number of voters in Michigan and it was asserted by some of the Democrats from that State that had he been the nominee of the Democratic party he would have carried the State. As it is, he will receive a very large vote there, and his strength will not come entirely from the Democratic party either. The anti-monopoly sentiment in the agricultural

part of the State is very strong. INDIANA AND OHIO UNDER ADVERSE INFLUENCES The Republican managers hear nothing but had news from Indiana. At the Democratic committee rooms they assert that the Republicans cannot carry the State. There will be none of the Dorsey strategy this year, though there will be a good deal of money spent by the Republicans in the State. Dorsey bought the State in 1880, but Tilden carried it by nearly 5.000 majority, and at the latest election there was a Democratic plurality of 10,000. The same German-Prohibition combination that threat-ens to work so fatally in other Western States promises to defeat the Republican ticket even t the State were not naturally Democratic Blaine's nomination was received with no enthusiasm, although for that matter Cleveland's was a most grievous disappointment.

As to Ohio accounts differ. It gave Headly 20,000 plurality; the entire State administration is in the hands of the Democrats, the Democratic organization is said to be excellent the Germans are reported to be almost soliding gainst the Republican ticket, and the Problem bitionists expect to poll 50,000 votes. With such conditions the Democratic managers cisim that the State that has just given 20,000 Democratic plurality, and in which Hayes's plurality was only 7 000, may fairly be regarded as very doubtful, even if Garfield did receive 35,000. The Republican managers admit that there are some odds against them, but claim that the Republican strongholds in the State will roll up a majority large enough to overcome the adverse influences. But their infornation just now seems to be vague and general ng effort to carry the State in October, but the Democratic managers differ as to the policy to e pursued. Some of them claim that it would oe folly to risk all on a State that has always been Republican in a Federal election.

NEW YORK A MYSTERY.

The irrepressible Gen, Butler will receive a arge vote in Ohio. When one of the stronges Republican districts in the State sends an Inlependent Democrat and Labor Reformer to Congress as the city of Cleveland did in Mr Foran, and when great ratification meetings endorsing Butler's nomination are held in this district, it is apparent to the managers that it will not do to discount Butler's strength and the effect it will have on the result. Great dissatisfaction exists in the iron manufacturing and mining regions, and there is a strong anti-monopoly sentiment throughout State. This will be crystallized into the Butler vote. How much will it be? how will it proportionally affect the two parties? This is a very serious problem for the managers on both sides. At present nothing can be predicted.

Such is a summary of some of the hints and pieces of information that have been received right on the threshold of the canvass. ummary of what Mr. Blaine knows, and which ends to his despair, and what the managers o ils canvass know, and causes them anxiety Nothing is said about New York, because nothing is known about it. The great State i low a black, impenetrable political mystery to

both sides. To be sure Mr. Elkins pretends to hope that Blaine will carry West Virginia, possibly North Carolina and Florida, with a fighting chance in Virginia: but it seems to be a poor attempt at strategy to call the attention the Democrats from the weak points along the Republican line, Mr. Elkins, however, keeps his eyes very wide open, and he knows the embarrassments, complications, and difficulties that the Demogratic managers are laboring under, from the wet-blanket nomination of Cleveland down to the troublesome question o whether it is better to send high-tariff or lowtariff speeches to be distributed in West Virginia and other Democratic sections where the tariff is a ticklish subject. Mr. Eikins smiles as he surveys this state of things, and he tells his friends, with a hearty slap on the shoulder Don't be worried if it does look a little squal ly. They've steered too close to shore once more, and I tell you we've got 'em again.'

President Dyett Drowned. TRINIDAD, Aug. 5.—President Dyett was rowned, at Toriata, while on a sailing excursion. The AN EARTHQUAKE SHAKES US.

FROM WASHINGTON TO MAINE, TAK-ING IN THE METROPOLIS.

This Rock-founded Island Catches It Pretty Hard-An Alleged Shock in the Moraing and a Shorp One in the Afternoon-teared Citizens-Coney Island in a Sile from End to End-The Jersey Coast Tilled Up a Life tle-Lively Times in the New York Ho-tels-Isolians at Prayer-Singular Effects and Contrary Behavior of the Great Shake-Some of the Scientific Aspects of it.

Everybody in the city talked earthquake esterday afternoon. The Signal Service says shock arrived at 2:11 o'clock P. M. It was 2:07 by the City Hall clock. The general agreement is that the shock travelled in a north or northeasterly direction, though there are dissentient witnesses who insist that it was making for the southwest. It was a good deal

of a shock for this region.
Assistant Signal Service Observer It. E. Hinman, in charge of the station on the Equitable Building, had just entered the observatory about 200 feet from the ground when the shock came. "The Signal Service observer," he said last evening, "doesn't observe carthquakes as a rule, not to predict them, you know, so I was taken by surprise. First I noticed a low rumbling noise like distant thunder, and immediately afterward a trembling of the building rather more violent, I presume, where I was than on the lower floors. The horizontal vibrations must have been a quarter of an inch. The duration of the shock was from 1's to 2 seconds, and the time 2:11 P. M. Some people in the top floors of the bank building, at Pine street and Broadway, ran to the windows.

"About ten days ago," Mr. Hinman added, we thought we felt a slight shaking of the building, and immediately concluded it was an noise and then a tremor. The fact would have een forgotten if this shock had not taken place. We forgot about it as we thought some one might be moving a heavy piece of furniture on the floor below us. The building moved about an eighth of an inch that time."

LIVELY TIMES IN THE HOTELS. A little after 2 o'clock 100 clerks jumped from behind their desks in as many hotels and ran to the elevator. When they found the elevator all right, they whistled down to the engineer to ask if the boiler had burst, and then went to ask if the boller had burst, and then went behind their desks again and wondered until some one came in to tell them that it was an earthquake. When they found out what the matter was they ran out into the street to wait for the next sheek, and only went back to reas-sure the guests who came pilling down the stairs, convinced that the whole house was

stairs, convinced that the whole house was blown up.

Four men were gathered around a plate of crackers in the Astor House bar. A pile of plates came down in the pantry the big mirrors all around the room creaked and rattied, and the four men disappeared, leaving cocktails trombling in their glasses. The cashier said he would have gone too, but he was afraid the might be some racket to get him away from the cash drawer. Up stairs, in the hall, the full-blooded negroes in blue coats turned mutatto, and the swallow-tailed mulattoes in the dining room turned almost white.

At the Grand Hotel a box of cigars was knocked off a shelf, and six mysteriously disappeared. In the Tremont House, next door, nothing happened. The clerk said he was as frightened as a man could be, and his assistant said he had a bottle of beer to his mouth at the time, and swallowed it before he knew it, at least half was wasted, because he didn't have time to taste it.

time, and swallowed it before he knew it, at least half was wasted, because he didn't have time to taste it.

In the New York Hotel a dozen gentlemen were gathered around the clerk, who was telling a story. An old man from Peru said:

"That's an earthquake. I know 'em well." In a moment he was alone.

Ex-Speaker Sam landall was up stairs, dining with a narry of friends. When the earthquake came on he sent a waiter down stairs to learn if it readly was an earthquake, and when he found it was he went on with his dinner.

In the Windsor the shock scenned to be stronger than in anyother hotel. Milionaire J. C. Flood, who was up stairs with all his family, came down and laughed.

I see you New Yorkers are beginning to imitate us, "he said." Trying to put on style with carthquakes. But you can't get up a shake like we have in Frisco."

Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, was at the Windsor too. "I knew it was an earthquake all along," he said. "I said to my wife, My dear, that must be an earthquake, Sho said: So it must. But we were not at all frightened, Did it make me think of Butter? No sie!, I can't say it did."

In the Vienna Pakery three globes were shaken from the chandellers, and everybody thought the new steeple on Grace Church had failen down. Engine Company 14, in Lighteenth street, dashed out with their engine, but didn't know which way to run, and had to go back. The policeman on the beat, in speaking of it, said that no fire company ever had so fine a chance to show oil a run. Every cook and chambermand top blocks up and down was out a chance to show off a run. Every cook and chambermail for blocks up and down was out on the sidewalk, and the earth's vorations seemed to have evolved an extraordinary num-

seemed to have evolved an extraordinary number of Sunday aprons.

The people who had gone early to Central Park felt less shock than those within doors, but they were perhaps more frichtened, as they had neither boilers nor elevators to which to attribute the phenomenon.

An old haly has had a lemonade stand on the corner of Murray street and Broadway for thirty years. She is old now, and has a strong young man toshike up-lier lemonades, while she sits out of view underneath the ades, while she sits out of view underneath the counter and keeps accounts. Yesterday she was staken out of her retreat, and expressed gratification at having been visited by an earthquake, about the only thing she said, which never had happened along Broodway.

But of all the shocks received in the city the strongest seemed to be experienced on the unper floors of the high apartment houses. A per moors of the high apartment houses. A young bachelor who lives on the tenth floor of the Kniekerboeker flat said that photographs and bottles were thrown from his mantelpiece, white the upper part of the building rocked negreptibly.

white the upper part of the before the perceptibly.

"I started at first to run down stairs," sald he. "but I concluded that it would be as well for me to fall on the building as to have the building fall on me, so I stayed where I was," EFFECTS ABOUT TOWN.

The bed rock on which Manhattan Island rests The bed rock on which Manhattan Island rests rises to the street level in many places in the upper part of the city, and in the Louses whose foundation rests on the rock the shock was particumity forcible. In one of these houses, just to the south of the Harsen liver, there was first a slight runding noise, which seemed to be produced by the rolling of furniture in the lower part of the house. Then the building frembled so violently that the ornature in the lower part of the house. Then the building frembled so violently that the ornaments shook on the maniciplees. The noise increased to a rumbling roar and then doed away. The trembing in the houses in this neighborhood sent many persons into the streets and to the roofs. The latter wanted to see what had exploded. For nearly had an hour after the qualing had caused come and women remained on their front stores waiting for a second shock.

Teople who were on the piers along the North and East Rivers when the earthquake occurred said that there was no vis ble against a clitic water. Some of the Lorrybeats in mulstream were seen to tremble sightly but their passengers noticed the shock very little, datable. On the made ground arong both river fronts the shock was almost imperceptible, while on the rock underlaid soil back of it it was share and well defined.

A crowl of people gathered in front of the works of the Steam Heating Company in Grenwich street, thinking the bedors had exploded. Superintendent Wiley assured them there was nothing the matter.

At Police Headquarters, Doorman Schik though the shock was due to burglars blowing open the Treasurer's saie in the second story, and rushed up stairs to rescue the contents from the thieves. Captain Sanders telegraphed to the different stations to discover whether the shock had been noticed eisewhere. Replies came from all directions in the affirmative, Yonkers being first heard from. Before a single reply was received, however, Superinstandent Urowley of the telegraph department.

songers being first heard from. Before is single reply was received, however, Supering endent Crowley of the telegraph department vired a question from his house in East Seventy-nty-second street, wanting to be the con-

tendent Crowley of the telegraph department wired a question from his house in East Seventy-second street, wanting to know what the matter was with the earth.

The Italians occupying the row of tenements known as "the Barracks," opposite the Mott street end of the Central Office, swarmed into the open air, evidently remembering their earthquake experiences in their own country. Their haste was also accelerated by the lact that the Barracks, long since condemned by the Building Bureau, was in danger of talling in upon them without the aid of an earthquake, similar excitement was fell among the Italians of Jersey street, and both that dirty thoroughere and the upper end of Mott street were filled with swarthy men and women, full of exciamations and gesticulations for hours afterward.

Many of the poorer Italians fell on their knoes in the streets and began to call upon the saints and tell their beads. Dozens were to be seen shortly afterward kneeling in fervent prayer in front of Trinity Church—any port in a storm.

The noise accompanying the sheek awoke in

a storm.

The noise accompanying the shock awoke in different minds vastly different thoughts. To pedestrians, the rapid approach of a lager beer wagon heavily loaded was suggested, and they

halted and stared up and down the streets. The Italian paanut venders, in a long line in front of the Astor House, desorted their stands and ran into the middle of Broadway.

"Me see earthquaka at Napoli," said one. "Much afraida house tumble downs." Fark row employees on the upper floors supposed that all the presses had been set suddenly and violently in motion in the basement, while to those on the lower floors the hoise seemed to resemble that of a very heavy iron safe being pulled slowly and jerkily across the floor.

At the Princeton flats in West Fifty-seventh street the inmates thought that the enormous building was falling, and some of them rushed into the street. Crowds visited the region of the Navarro flats and the tower-like structure in process of erection on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Broadway, but their curiosity was not rewarded by the discovery of a trace of damage.

Commander Gorringe noted the severity of the shock, and expressed some concern for the safety of the obelisk. He said, however, that he had prepared the foundation and adjusted the crabs with especial reference to securing its stability in a region which sciontific authority declares is one subject to earthquakes. The obelisk did not fail.

SCARE IN THE SYNAGOGUE.

While a congregation of 230 were celebrating the consecration of the Holy Scroll in the B'nai Drobnine Synagogue, on the second floor of the loid building at Hester and Ludlow street, the building trembled, and several of the window anes broke and fell into the street. The worshippers rushed for the door in alarm. Stalwart ushers turned them back. They sprang to the windows, and some tried to jump to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, but were held back.

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Trees trembled in Tompkins Square, and Cheese-maker Mayforth of 196 Seventh street, who was standing in Boehr's saloon on the opposite cornor, was knocked flat on his back. In First street, Justus Schwab ran out of his saloon and hurrahed for earthquakes and the Social revolution.

The horses of Hook and Ladder 9 on Elizabeth street broke from their stalls and ran punging in alarm to the door, when the firemen caught and held them. The billiard balls rolled alieut the table up stairs as if a game were in progress.

punging in harm to the door, when the Biramen caught and held them. The billiard bails rolled about the table up stairs as if a game were in progress.

The ceiling on the first floor of the Eldridge Street police station was cracked, the golden eagle over the Sergeant's head was badly shaken up and a horse in a passing coach was thrown down.

Open street cars bowling along East Broadway at the time of the shock, fully loaded with passengers, were joited up and down, and the horses staggered and neighed with fright.

In the tenement houses in Frankfort street there was great fright, as some of the buildings nearly rocked. At 27 some one called out "Fire?" and there was a general rush for the street. A girl named Kate McLoughlin in the scurry fell down in a fit. Thore was also an alarm of fire at 118 William street, and from most of the rickety down-town tenement houses there was a wholesande exedus.

The shock was felt strongly in the very high buildings, and was particularly noticeable up in the ninth stories of the Washington Building and the Mutual Life Insurance Building.

A horse of Engine Company 4 was drinking at a trough in the company's house, in Fulton stroet, when the rumble came. It rearred with tright and ran, trembling, to its stail.

The shock was not noticed on the down-town slevated railroad stations. They are all the time shaking. At the New York entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge the toil collector thought that a car had got off the track in the station above him, and sent a man up stairs to find out about it.

In the Fifth ward the people did not think

above him, and sent a man up stairs to find out about it.

In the Fifth ward the people did not think that it was an earthquake. After the rumble and shock the report spread around that there had been a belier explosion in James Pyle & Sons' soap factory, at the corner of Vestry and Greenwich streets, and the police went there and broke open the door.

The bridge police say that, while the shock was felt on the approaches and the anchorages of the bridge, there was no vibration of the span or of the towers.

The Rev. Henry Kimbail, who had been preaching to his congregation from the City Hall steps, read this passage from the Scriptures after the shock:

Immediately after those days shall the sun he dark-

fininediately after those days shall the sun he dark-ened and the moon shall not give light, and the stars shall fell from the heavens and the towers of the heav-ens shall be shaken. Then shall appear the signs of the Son of man in heaven.

He said that he was not of that class who be-lieved that religion could be frightened into a person, but when nature developed itself and corresponded to the Word of God, there was a corresponded to the Word of God, there was a lesson in it.

Passengers on the boats bound to and from Gien Island at the time said last night that they did not notice the shock.

Mr. Maxwell of California was breakfasting in the Hoffman House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a friend. He suddenly laid down lisk knite and fork and said to his friend, who had noticed nothing:

Well, if everything in New York wasn't ailed down I should say that we were having an earthquake."

There was other testimony to the effect that a very slight shock was felt in the morning.

every slight shock was felt in the morning, and that the shock in the afternoon was a

double one.

The top floor of 528 West Forty-third street fell in I I was an old-fashioned house. No-body washurt. GENUINE QUAKE, MARTIN KEESE SAYS.

GENUINE QUAKE, MARTIN KEESE SAYS,
Martin J. Keese was in the court room next
to the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, and was engaged with
pencil and paper in preparing a memorandum
of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He felt
an escillating movement, as if a four-horse
truck loaded with a heavy boiler was rumbling
across the payement. He went to the window
to inspect the sky, and heard a long, deep
noise that sounded like hunder, travelling
from afaroff. The windowsrattled. The clock
hands pointed to seven animites past two. The
viorations lasted about half a minute, and
seemed to Mr. Keese to pass from east to west.
Mr. Keese says that the has felt sheeks of earthquake in California, and that this one was
undoubtedly genuine. DHE CAME PROM ITALY.

The shock was severely felt in George Hooh-lein's turber shop, 32% Macdongai street, Hali a dozen Fifth Assembly district politicals were being shave!. Suddenly the bottles be were being shave I. Suddenly the bottles began to dince on the shelves and the chandeders began to swing like pendulums. The barbers turned cale, and the customers sprang from their chains. Michele Southfore, a well-known Pallan gentleman, crossed himself, became lived, and shouted: "Fire, You see the houses beginna to fall. She comea from Italy." He ran into the street, remaining there until the end of the shock. Then he returned, saying, Italiana man know-a her. She comeanes two attorned saying. Italiana man know-a her, She comeanes two attorned saying. Italiana man know-a her, She comeanes at wontil the end of the she comparise of the money drawer. Italiana the back compariment of the money drawer. It thought the world was coming to end, he said, "I'll go fishing to-morrow, It'll make the fish bite, sure."

SHE FOUND OUT ALL ABOUT IT.

The wife of a sedate Ninth warder was frightened out of everything but her curiosity.

Tam going to find out what that is, "she cried, and rushed out to the front door. The shock was then over, and, hearing some one explain that an fee wagen had just gone by, she returned in triumpu with this information, ther husband had never feit an earthquake shock before, but has lost many hours of sleep by reason of ice wagens. In accepted the explanation, and ded not find out until hours have that the earth had quaked.

BY ONE TAKEN THE PURNITURE. SHE FOUND OUT ALL ABOUT IT. BE GENTLE WITH THE PUBLITURE.

"Vot ter tickens is dot?" said a German, who was greatly shaken while he was eating his dinner in Mouquin's restaurant.

"Somelady rolling some furniture around up clars," the waiter replied calmly.

"Vell, he ton'd padderdo dot any more," said the German, "or else maybe der pilding vill dumble arount his ears,"

BROOKLYN BADLY SCARED.

Guests in the Pterrepont House Fice into the

The occupants of the Municipal Building in Brooklyn were badly scared. They instinctively recalled the fatal gas explosion which occurred in the tax office a few years ago, and thought that a second visitation of the kind had securred. The building trembled from top to bottom, the tables and desks shook, and the ga fixtures swayed visibly. W. H. Moore, the salared watchman, was standing at the rance to the building, leaning against one of the marble pillars. He was knocked he says, almost off his feet by the swaying of the pillar. He expected the building to fall on him. When the shock bassed over he and others went

He expected the building to fall on him. When the shock passed over he and others went through the building from cellar toroof, trying to a secretain what had burst.

Dr. Wyckoff, Deputy Health Commissioner, and several cierks were in the Health Office, and burried to the street. I never-experienced anything like it in my life," said Dr. Wyckoff.

When I got out of the building I would not have been surprised to see the City Hall or the whole block of buildings opposite in ruins. It has left me with a severe headacle.

Mr. Denahev, who was arranging some papers in the office of the Residual Commission. Mr. Denahev, who was arranging some papers in the office of the Register of Arrears, said that a desk at which he was standing moved from side to side, and that he stood there expecting to be killed. He went home as soon as possible.

Five minutes after the shock telegraphic messages were received at Police Headquar-Continued on Third Page.

HE COULDN'T STAND POVERTY. And as he Killed Himself, Leaving his Wife

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10 .- Charles E. Wright, travelling agent of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, committed suicide in Pontiac, Mich., yesterday, by shooting. He went home and seated himself in the parior. and wrote the following letter to his wife be fore committing the deed:

My Dean Wire: May God forgive me for leaving you this way. I cannot help it. I have tried hard to get along, and have at length been driven to the wall and see no way ahead for me. My life has been a total failure. Oh, my darling, don't grieve too much for me, but try and live. Be a good, frue woman. May God give you more happiness in the future than he has in the past. Try and forgive your poor boy for this last sad act. I hope you will slwavs think for the pleasant time we had yesterlay. Think how happy we would have been if we could only have had enough to get along with I cannot atmit powerly and be merry any longer, my precious one. It has driven me almost crazy. I have struggled against poverty and ill lick all my life. The did is to come at last, and I will have rest. Fell mother and the rest, and ask, them to forgive me. Oh, my darling, precious wife. I love you with all my heart and soil, and hope some time in the future von may find happiness. Try and forgive your poor unfortunate husband, diood-lie, my darling one, good-liv. You will meet me in the other word, my darling, and will be hopy there. Your loving husband.

A few years ago Nellio Crawford, a bright and ure. Oh, my darling, don't grieve too much for me, bu

band, Goodsty, my darling one, good-by. You will nee to the other word, my darling, and will be beenly there. Your loving hoseaud.

A few years ago Nellio Crawford, a bright and attractive young woman, came to this city from near Conneaut, where her parents live, and obtained work in one of the dry goods stores. She was not choice in the selection of her companions, was fond of flattery and admiration, and was susceptible to the advances of a certain class of young men, who from their financial standing only are allowed entry into the best society of the city. During her stay here Nellie changed her situation several times, and then disappeared. A few weeks ago a young lady, who years ago had befriended Nellie, was surprised to receive a call from a man who sent up his name as C. E. Wright. He explained that he had come from Pontine, Mich., where he had left his wife, formerly Nellie Crawford, and he extended an invitation to her to visit his wife in Pontiac. A few days later the young lady received a letter from Wright, telling her not to go to Pontine, as he had just discovered that his wife's conduct during his absence from home was such as to create serious scandal, and had even influenced several of his old friends to cut him. In the course of a week Wright came to Cleveland, and, calling on the young lady, told her that his wife had caused him no end of trouble. Her extravigant habits are up his salary, and he had determined to leave her. From Cleveland he went south. Arriving at Lexington, Ky, he changed his mind and decided to go back and try to persuade his wife to change her course of life. That is the last that was heard from him until news came of his suicide.

The Central Labor Union Promises them a

The delegation chosen at Thursday night's meeting of colored workingmen were received enthusiastically at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday afternoon. All the colored delegates made speeches. They said they had learned that there were too many colored waiters and barbers. Their purpose was to give expression to the growing desire among colored men to work at the mechanical trades colored men to work at the mechanical trades. Some of them were already skilled in bricklaying, painting, andiblastering, and all that was wanted was encouragement to bring them out. Could these be accepted in the trades unions?

Several members of the Central Labor Union made speeches in raturn, welcoming their colored brethren and promising them hearty support. They said all trades unions would be gind to receive the colored man as a man and a member. The colored delegation said they would like a place in the workingmen's parade on Sept. 1. A proposition was made to give them the right of the second division. They withdrew with many thanks for the cordiality with which they had been received.

The delegates of the striking bricklayers said they had about won in their fight for nine hours a day. Their Treasurer said they got \$1,914 from different trades unions last week. A number of unions reported arrangements for the parade on Sept. 1. The butchers said they were to turn out with jumpers and caps, and were to takenlong two abstroirs on wheels. Any member who did not parade was to be fined \$5. The painters said they would send 200 men in uniform, with maint pots in hand. The horseshoers are to have a stuffed horse on wheels, and are to parade twelve divisions. The laborers are to parade twelve divisions. Some of them were already skilled in bricklay-

GEN. SICKLES ON CLEVELAND.

that he has Little Hope of Success Sanatoga, Aug. 10.—Gen. Dan Sickles was

talking with a correspondent of THE SUN to ly disappointed over the present state of af-

"It's useless to prophesy anything at present respecting the outcome of the election. I must confess I have little confidence of Demo cratic success, and certainly no enthusiasm. How can any Democrat be enthusiastic over Cleveland? His nomination was another of the Democratic blunders which have lost us the Presidency in the past and will most likely do o now. The party managers who refused to oneiliate Kelly and Butter made a grave mis-ake. They have an influence which it is diffi-

take. They have an influence which it is diffi-cult to overestimate."

Advices from Boston say that a conference was held at Ben Butler's house to-day which was attended by his leading supporters in both the Labor and Democratic parties. A plan for a vigorous aggressive campaign was outlined. It was stated that the Boston Globe, which had heretofore supported Butler, would oppose his candidacy for the Presidency. Butler holds a large interest in the Globe.

New Havey Aug 10 - To-day the funeral of Mrs. A. P. Stark was held in the Forestville Church, of which she was a member. The trustees had previously refused to allow her body to brought into the church because it was whispered that she had been guilty or criminality with Mr. Stark, whose house-keeper she was said whom she married just before her death. They in sixted that are autopay should first be held. This wa acreed to, and the result was that the stories have beel proved wholly false.

Her Character Vindlented After Beath.

Attempting Suicide by Fire.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Nellis Welch, aged 20 years, a domestic employed at 51 Dove street, this city, made two attempts at smelde this morning while labor in a under mental alternation. She first free a carving kinde across her throat, but found the edge too dulf to ent the skin. She then took off all her clothing except no undergarment, which she set on life. Her cries brought the police, and she was taken to the hospital, shockingly burned. Her recovery is doubtful.

Suffering Cotton Operatives. Peressumo, Va., Aug. 10.-The suffering

among the residents of Mechanicsville, a village of Chesterfield county, near this place, where reside the operatives of the Swift Creek Cotton Factory, which caused operations several works ago, has become so great that an appeal for relief has been made to the County Court. This court meds to discussible some steps will be taken to alleviate their distress.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10.-George Westing-

house, representing the Philadelphia Natural Gas Com-pany, yesterday purchased a leasehold of four-fifths of rany, yestermay purchased a leasehold of four-dittie of all the natural cas territory in western Pennsylvania. The sele includes tho Burlet and Tarentin helds and five farms in the signals of Homewood, this city. The jurchase was made from and through J. M. Guffey, and involves an area of 17,000 acres. The terms of the sale are withheld.

The Coal Miners' Strike. Pirrsnungit, Aug. 10.-The steamer Jack

FITTSHURGH, Aug. 10.—The steamer Jack Gumbert has been chartered by the striking coal miners of the first, second and third pools, and will start from Elizabeth to-morrow for the fourth pool district. Sev-eral hundred miners with provisions for a week, will accompany the boat and endeavor to persuade the working miners to come out for the district price.

Coroner Levy made another attempt yester-

Coroner Levy made another attempt yester-day to take the ante-mortem statement of Louisa Bulga-tic man, who was shot by John W. Funk of 224 East 112th street by mistake for a burgiar early on Wednesday morning. The girl was partially conscious, but was no able to talk coherently. The only thing she seemed is a live about was finat she would recover. Her camon to to recovery is not shared by the physicians of the Nine-ty-minth Street Hospital, who consider it extraordinary that she has lived so long.

Robert Rogers, the Trainer, Dead. Robert Rogers, the well-known trainer of the

New York Athletic Club, died at his home in Mott llaven on Saturday night. He was connected with the London Athletic Club for eighteen years, and during that time trained some of the most celebrated athletic of England. He haves with and seven small children.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

THE UNPLRANANTHESS BETWEEN MI-CHARL DAVIIT AND MR. BIGGAR.

The Rev. Newman Hall Sails for New York -Explosions of Electric Lights in a London Theatre-Sympothy for Egan and Daly LONDON, Aug. 10 .- A Cable News reporter o-day drew Mr. Davitt's attention to the letter published on Saturday by Mr. Biggar, declining to be present at Monaghan on the occasion of Mr. Healy delivering an address to his con-stituents if he (Mr. Davitt) should be there, Mr. Bigger assigns as his reason the wide

difference of opinion existing between Mr.

Davitt and the Parnellites on the subject of

land nationalization, and also his disapproval of the line of conduct pursued by Mr. Davitt on recent occasions. Mr. Davitt said:
"I do not intend to be present at the demontration in Monaghan. It is meet that such a paragon of righteousness as Mr. Biggar should be uncontaminated with even the breath of land nationalization. For my part, I have no wish to incur the reprobation of this ex-Parisian gallant, a mashing gay deceiver, fresh from the delights of an action for breach of Joe' by his familiar friends, but I should think henceforth he is more likely to go by the sobriquet of 'St. Joseph.' He knows perfectly well that while holding stanchly to my own opinions, I do not wish to divide the party;

opinions, I do not wish to divide the party; that I have never allowed my individual opinions to interfere with united action."

The general impression here is that Mr. Biggar's letter was promited by a jeniousy of the utterances with which Mr. Davitt is received on all occusions where he appears on the partorm, and that the reasons given are a mere excuse for avoiding a public meeting at which one or the other would have to take a back seat.

The Rev. Newman Hall, one of the most eminent of English Non-conformist ministers, now filling the pulpit ones occuried by the celebrated and eccentric Rowland Hill, preached his farewell sermon at Queenstown to-day before sailing in the Servia for New York, On

brated and eccentric Rowland Hill, preached his farewell sermon at Queenstown to-day before sailing in the Servin for New York. On his arrival he will be the guest of Dr. Tyler for some weeks, after which he intends to make a tour through the States to study the religious and educational conditions of the country. He will return to his pastoral duties in Newington Chapel after an absence of about three months. The sympathies of Irishmon are so thoroughly aroused by the fate of Exan and Daiy, where believed to have been unustly sentenced at Warwick, that a fund for the support of their families has been started at Limerick with great success.

are believed to have been unustly sentenced at Warwick, that a fund for the support of their families has been started at Limerick with great success.

The autumn season of the promenade concerts at Convent Garden Theatre opened has night. The whole of the auditorium was densified. The performance was somewhat marred by the eccentric behavior of the electric lights, which exhibited a sories of pyrotechnic displays not down in the programme. Some of the incandescent globes fell upon the heads of the spectators, exidoding like hombs, with a loud report, causing the women to scream and at one time threatening a panic. The large are lights roared, hissed, and sputtered so as to seriously interfere with the enjoyment of the music.

Mr. Charles H. Newdegate, M. P., is a great sufferer from fits, and is constantly tumbling about at inconvenient hours and places. Last year he fell down on the floor of the House of Commons in the middle of a debate in a condition variously attributed by friends or enemies to epilensy or intoxication. Yesterday he had another attack in the lobby of the House of Commons, and was taken up unconscious. He was carried by the police into an adjacent room, where he slowly revived sufficiently to be taken home. Mr. Bradlaugh, between whom and the honorable member there is no love lost on hearing of the event, exclaimed, "What! Another drunk?"

There has been considerable discussion here as to the conduct of the Captain of the Austral in demanding excessive terms for towing the disabled Lydian Monarch, as also of the policy of Capt. Huggett in refusing the assistance on the terms offered. It is said that the lowing of one large vessel by another through an Atlantic gale involves very considerable risk of collision, and that the towing vessel is likely to be the greater sufferer. For this reason it is urged the Captain of the Austral had a right to place the risk to his vessel and its crew and passengers at a high figure. It was not a question of humanity, as ne request was made to take off the p

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S POLITICS He is a Radical, but Belleves in a Constitutlound Monarchy.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- An inspired article has ppeared in Lloyds Weekly, the cl the working classes, on the politics of the Prince of Wales. The writer says that the Prince of Wales has no belief in the policy of the effacement of the empire, and will not shrink when necessary from the assertion or the extension of the imperial responsibilities hough opposed to aggression. He is therefore drawn to the Radicals. have broken from the traditions of the Manchester peace party. The article further recites that the heir apparent to the throne of England is a free trader on principle, and regrets the existence of a projection policy in other countries, on the ground that hostile tariffs beget other forms of international hostility. He considers that many of the ideas and plans of the Socialists are thoroughly practical. Christian, and constitutional. He specting forms of government, he accepts Pone's diction—what's best administered is best. A constitutional monarchy is the most economical form of government, because it keeps a check upon individual ambition, extravagance, and jobbery. The republican idea in the abstract is very fascinating. In practice it is deluxive, costitutional policy, which should be permosted by a fixed principle, common to all parties of the have broken from the traditions of the a fixed principle, common to all parties of the state. The Prince believes that the English monarchy will endure because it is the nucleus of a real republic, and having what other re-publies need, a centre of gravity apart from all, yet allied to all.

CAPTURE OF KELUNG.

The Town Given Up Without a Blow-Bris ish Protest Against French Occupation.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- Later details of the capture of Kelung by the French say that the town was given up without a blow. Directly the cannon from Admiral Lesper's flagship signalled the men landed from the various skips, and the town was taken possession of it the name of France. The authorities of the town and a majority of the populace field. Four thousand Chinese troops, recently arrived from

town and a majority of the populacs fied. Four thousand Chinese troops, recently arrived from Shanghai, retired into the interior.

The British Vice-Consul went on board an English gunboat having previously sent a protest to Admiral Lesper against French occupation, and pointing out that Kolung was protected under treaty with England. The French, upon landing, seized many junks and embargued several steamers halling from Shanghai, on the ground that their papers were irregular. Admiral Lesper has issued a proclamation to the inhabituits declaring that their press and brujerty will be safe under the French flag.

Admiral Courbet will natick French more majority proposals are accepted.

Medical Congress in Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10. - The Medical Congress was opened here to day, in the presence of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Council of State, and the King and Queen of Greece. The Council of State, and the King and Queen of Greece. The Council of State, and the Lio Swedes, 100 Norwegians, and 200 persons of other nationalities.

From Blaine to Butler. Branch 1 of the Anti-Cleveland Working-

men's Ciub of Hudson county, which two weeks ago, in St. John's Hall, Jersey city, endorsed Blame and Logan, reconsidered their action yesteriny afterpren at a meet-ing in the same hall, and their endersed ten. Butter for the Fresidency. The meeting was large and surfusi-natio, and every mention of Butter's name was re-ceived with cheers.

About lifty young men were playing ball at

the amateur base ball grounds in Long Island City yes-terday afternoon, when they were stopped by the police, who arrested one of them. He was taken to the Astonia station house, but was soon afterward admitted to built Safes for the Post Office Department.

Washtsgrox, Aug. 9—The representatives of eight leading safe makers have been competing before the department for the contract to supply the following Ferror Offices with large dre and burgiar-proof safes, viz. New York cits, Chariotte, N. C.; Greenfield, Mass.; Birmingham, Conn.; Concord, N. H., and Orange, N. J. The Marvin Safe Company of New York and Philadelphia were the successful bidders.—N. I. Tribune.—Also